23. (Amended) A method of treating a mammal suffering from bacterial infection comprising administering to the mammal an effective amount of a composition comprising:

(a) a purified, host-specific, non-toxic, wide host-range, and virulent bacteriophage preparation, wherein:

(1) the bacteriophage preparation consists essentially of two or more bacteriophage strains, wherein each bacteriophage strain is selected against one of the group consisting of staphylococci, hemophilii, helicobacter, mycobacterium, mycoplasmi, streptococci, neisserii, klebsiella, enterobacter, proteus, bacteriodes, pseudomonas, borrelii, citrobacter, escherichia, salmonella, propionibacterium, treponema, shigella, enterococci, and leptospirex;

(2) at least two of the bacteriophage strains are isolated against different strains of bacterial organisms; and

(3) each bacteriophage strain is effective in killing, *in vitro*, bacteria from at least about 50% of bacterial isolates, wherein the isolates are from the same strain of bacterial organism as that from which the bacteriophage strain is isolated; and

(4) the bacteriophage preparation can be safely administered to patients or mammals in need; and

(b) a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

37. (Amended) A method of treating a mammal suffering from bacterial infection, comprising administering to the mammal an effective amount of a composition comprising:

(a) a purified, host-specific, non-toxic, wide host-range, and virulent bacteriophage preparation, wherein the bacteriophage preparation consists essentially of two or more bacteriophage strains, wherein each bacteriophage strain is selected against one of the group consisting of staphylococci, hemophilii, helicobacter, mycobacterium, mycoplasmi, streptococci, neisserii, klebsiella, enterobacter, proteus, bacteriodes,